



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

As the economic elements in the struggle are so largely overlooked, and the Constitution, the motif of so many histories, is only casually treated, emphasis is naturally thrown on the conflict of opinion. It is in the discussion of this phase that the value of the book lies. Viewed from this aspect, it divides into two sections, one before and one after 1861, when the Civil War broke out and when the author entered college. Before that date the history of opinion is well-rounded, and, at points, original and interesting; particularly good are the discussions of the beginning of the agitation in North and South (pp. 35-45), the review of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* (pp. 97-111), and the chapter on Kansas (pp. 112-121). After 1861 the author presents almost solely the Liberal Republican view, but presents it with an intimacy of feeling and knowledge that makes it of value as a source. Instead of character-studies, we have summaries of the opinions, and estimates of the importance and worth, of the principal figures involved. To say that they seem sound is but to infer that they are, to a degree, those held by the reviewer. It is refreshing to see the prominence assigned to William Ellery Channing, Governor Andrew, and Samuel Chapman Armstrong. The author is optimistic as to the future. He believes that the negro has made considerable progress industrially and in domestic morality; he reprobates the recent suffrage laws of the South, but does not favor the enforcement of the penalties of the Fourteenth Amendment, for fear of intensifying race antagonism; he advocates national aid for Southern education; and he dreams of social equality. The style is terse and interesting, and the book has a good index.

CARL RUSSELL FISH.

*Old France in the New World: Quebec in the Seventeenth Century.*

By JAMES DOUGLAS, LL.D. (Cleveland and London: The Burrows Brothers Company. 1905. Pp. 597.)

QUEBEC in the seventeenth century is indeed the springtime of our history. It marks an age of enterprise and experiment, when Old-World customs and institutions were transplanted to the New World. To trace the progress of the century, to record its trials and its triumphs, to bring out in relief the characters and passions which it developed, and to control the opposing elements through which it struggled require not only a deep knowledge of Quebec and of its literature, but also a touch of the genius of a Parkman. Dr. Douglas has not the skill of a Parkman, neither has he striven to introduce anything new into his work, having been content to derive his facts and his inspiration from sources already in print. But he has this great advantage over many writers. He has passed many of the best years of his life in Quebec, and he who loves Quebec and leaves her remembers her long and well. Although one may regret that the author has not taken advantage of the opportunities open to him for research, the book as it stands is well worthy of careful consideration. It is not a hostilely written work, but the out-

come of years of study of a subject with which the writer is thoroughly in sympathy.

In the three chapters leading up to the foundation of Quebec in 1608, an imperfect sketch is given of the conditions in Europe and of the voyages of discovery. But in dealing with Quebec after 1608 the author has made good use of the material at his command; and from Champlain, onward, who is presented to us as "a brave, single-hearted sailor and explorer, who had a clear conception of duty and followed his convictions without swerving or wavering" (p. 243), we obtain fine portraits of those heroic men whose labors built up our western civilization. Of later explorers Dr. Douglas says (pp. 386-387): "With the able rulers sent out when France assumed the reins of government, there arrived in Quebec many a notable character whose name still clings to the soil of what is now for Frenchmen a foreign land, though few of those who tread that soil ever identify the scenes around them with the heroes by whom the primeval wilderness was first penetrated and made known. La Salle, with its zinc furnaces; Joliet, with its glowing steel works; De Pere, in Wisconsin; Duluth, all alive with its railroads, docks and huge lake steamers and their consorts; Marquette, now better known as a shipping port for Michigan iron than as the name of one of the most saintly of the saints; all these places immortalize in their names the deeds of men who made these closing years of the seventeenth century memorable in the history of the New World."

Some of the chapters are dull and overburdened with detail; but these are relieved by excellent touches, especially concerning the ecclesiastical organization. The author shows clearly the difference between the French colonial system and the English, and points out how France gave the church almost co-ordinate powers with the state—a system which the French accepted without a murmur, although it would have been resisted by the English colonists. In the story of Quebec there is one figure which overshadows all others—François Xavier de Laval-Montmorency—and it is fitting that the author's narrative should be at its best in those portions devoted to this striking personality. "A noble of France, he stripped himself of all he possessed . . . and to the day of his death lived an austere but human life. . . . While disputing every inch of ground in the interest of his prerogatives, the Bishop [Laval] was founding and organizing a seminary for the education of the priesthood, establishing country parishes and placing in them men of the same simple-hearted, earnest type as those who to-day make the Roman Catholic Church in Canada the brightest example to the world of what the system in its purity can produce" (pp. 481, 418).

For him who has known and loved Quebec there is no farewell. New France is still New France, and the words which the author quotes (p. 514) we can well believe he has made his own: "Her heart, nevertheless, remains in the keeping of her first love. . . . She would not, it is true, exchange her present comfortable estate for those joyous days of youth-

ful madness, still she sighs when she thinks of them, and even takes pleasure in bemoaning her past sufferings."

This work may be read with profit by those who desire to become intimately acquainted with the brave men whose names stand out boldly in the history of the Western World. The volume is well printed, and since all the pages passed through the hands of Mr. W. D. Le Sueur and Mr. George Iles, the reader need not expect to find any grave errors.

A. G. DOUGHTY.

*The Cambridge Press, 1638-1692: a History of the First Printing Press established in English America, together with a Bibliographical List of the Issues of the Press.* By ROBERT F. RODEN. [Famous Presses.] (New York: Dodd, Mead, and Company. 1905. Pp. 193.)

THIS volume is the second in a series on "Famous Presses." The author assures us that he has "endeavored in this work to deal historically and bibliographically with the history of the first printing press established in English North America." It is but fair to say that his endeavor has met with practical success. While the substance of the volume is dependent upon the work of others to whom from time to time reference is made, the method of presentation dispenses with footnotes. The general reader, if any such can be found for a work which appeals only to a limited circle of bibliophiles, might therefore attribute to the author more credit than he actually deserves, a conclusion which would have been avoided had his pages been fortified with references. This is, however, of little consequence, since the subject appeals only to readers who will fully appreciate this. It by no means detracts from the value of the book that the field has been thoroughly worked by others of whose labor the author has wisely taken advantage. Following the footsteps of Isaiah Thomas and Samuel Foster Haven, the writer who dedicates his work to that astute bibliographer Wilberforce Eames and acknowledges his indebtedness to monographs of that patient worker and acknowledged authority Dr. Samuel A. Green is not likely to go far astray.

The treatment of the subject comprehends a list of the publications of the Cambridge Press; sketches of the several printers whose names are connected with its history; and matters of interest connected with the rare volumes published at this early date, the history being given in many instances of their transmission from purchaser to purchaser, and of the constant appreciation of the market value of these much-sought-after treasures. This method of treatment brings the reader in contact with many collectors of Americana during the last century whose names are as familiar as household words to librarians and students. Here we meet George Brinley, James Hammond Trumbull, John Carter Brown, James Lenox, and the bustling, eager, enthusiastic Henry Stevens, the mention of whose name ever brings before us his many peculiarities and